

The Times-Dispatch
DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY

Business Office.....115 E. Main Street
South Richmond.....1103 Hull Street
Petersburg Bureau.....109 N. Byram Street
Lynchburg Bureau.....215 Eighth Street

BY MAIL. One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID. Year \$12.00. No. 10
Daily without Sunday.....4.00 2.00 1.00 .50
Sunday edition only.....2.00 1.00 .50 .25
Weekly (Wednesday).....1.00 .50 .25 .10

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—

One Week
Daily with Sunday.....14 cents
Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 7, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1911.

THE CONVICTS AT MOUNT VERNON.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the United States desires respectfully and urgently to present to you its protest against the establishment of a Federal Reformatory for the District of Columbia on what is known as the Belvoir or White House Tract of land in Virginia, in the near vicinity of the home and grave of George Washington.

The tract of land thus far chosen for the purpose is three and one-half miles from Mount Vernon, and forms a part of the peninsula extending within two and one-half miles of Mount Vernon, the whole of which peninsula the Association has been informed by one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia is contemplated ultimately to acquire for the Reformatory. The home of Nellie Custis is within about one-half mile of the Belvoir tract, while the home of George Mason is within about one mile or less.

The Association desires to state that there can be neither necessity nor propriety in the location of such an institution in a setting of these historic homes, so closely associated with the Independence of our Country, and especially that it would be a national discredit to place a penal or criminal institution in the immediate vicinity of the Home and Burial Place of Washington. The protest of this Association, with that of others, was submitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with promptness when the matter was first brought to the attention of its Agents, who make this earnest appeal because of their firm conviction that it will arouse the sentimental interest of every patriotic citizen of the United States and the Association embraces this opportunity to submit the matter to the attention of the United States Congress and to invoke its protection.

This is the petition that has been sent to the United States Congress by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, and we wish that it might be signed by every man, woman and child in the United States and sent to Washington as an overwhelming protest of the people against a most outrageous enterprise. We have understood that the District Commissioners are going ahead with the conversion of this property into a penal settlement. The land is situated in the State of Virginia and no authority has been given by this State for the establishment of such an institution within its borders. We do not know under what authority the Commissioners are acting, but possibly under the terms of a statute passed some years ago which gives the United States Government jurisdiction over property of which it has acquired ownership. We do not know how this may be, but there should be a most vigorous protest made by the authorities of this State against further prosecution of the undertaking. The District Commissioners have in hand.

We are told by Governor Mann that the State of Virginia has not authorized the conversion of this property into the site of a criminal reformatory and that he acting for the State, will do all within his power to prevent the accomplishment of this purpose.

The case is one, it seems to us, which should receive the unanimous condemnation of both branches of the Congress, and we trust that the Senators and Representatives of this State will take whatever steps may be necessary to undo the work which the District Commissioners have done and to prevent the further prosecution of their labors.

There is one very sure way in which the enterprise can be defeated, and that is by withholding appropriations for the building of the place and for its support after it has been built, in doing over the budget for the District of Columbia, the Committee on Appropriations of the House would be fully justified in the circumstances, in cutting out all amounts asked for this work.

The idea of establishing such a settlement in this State, without even going to the Commonwealth of Virginia "with your permission" or "if you please," in itself shows how little regard the Commissioners of the District have had for the wishes of Virginia. The building of a convict settlement hardly the home of George Washington shows how indifferent the Commissioners must be to any sense of propriety, and we trust that every patriotic citizen of the country will pour his petitions into the President and into Congress protesting against this unbecoming enterprise.

A COUNTER OF LIES.

In the latest issue of the *Richmond Gazette* there is an eloquent tribute to Thomas E. Traynham, of that county. This name was not heretofore in the newspapers; he was not in the public gaze; he lived a simple life, following his vocation as a farmer, meeting every duty with fidelity, in his own quiet, unobtrusive way. A soldier in that splendid Army of Northern Virginia, he served at one time as a courier for General Lee, but he was so modest and retiring that he could rarely be induced to talk of his valorous service in the Confederacy and its great chieftain. "He felt that he had only done his duty. . . . With him, as with his great captain, 'duty' was the sublimest word in the English language."

Traynham was a dashing cavalryman who followed the "black plume" of the incomparable Stuart. His living comrades say that no man was more daring, more intrepid, more constant to the cause than this man who last week passed into sleep, not to awake until the angelic reveille is sounded. At the Wilderness he lost a leg. For a time he was "the trusted courier" of General Lee, and "whenever a dispatch was to be sent which incurred unusual danger and risk, he was the first to volunteer for the service." For in those grim days dangerous was the mission of the courier and great the hazard of his capture and failure. Death ever rides beside the courier. Indeed, there is a story, to which Joel Chandler Harris gave semi-historical value, that by the loss of a certain message which came into Federal hands from the dead body of a Confederate courier, the Confederacy lost one of its high hopes of triumph.

After he had carried his last message and sheathed his sabre forever, Traynham in peace showed that he was still worthy of having been a courier of Lee. In all things he was true. He was constant. From the clear path of duty he swerved not. "In the making of his character there was no base alloy. In every condition and circumstance he rang true and clear every time." How much that was like the great Christian soldier whose messages he once bore! Honest—his moral fibre as strong as his arm had been in the brunt of battle. Some years ago he was "seriously involved in debt," and "he did just what we know he would do—gave up all he had to his creditors, and began again, in his old age, with his physical infirmities, to make a home for his loved ones." Unflinching, unwavering, hewing straight to the line, he never forgot that he had been a courier of Lee.

There have been, there are, many others like him whose lives have been the short and simple annals of honorable men, who, deserving fame in life, have preferred to walk in the ways of peace, content with the recollection that they belonged to an immortal legion of honor.

SHEPARD AND SHEEHAN.

It looks as if Edward M. Shepard will be elected United States Senator from New York to succeed Chauncey M. Depew, and we hope that he will be, because we think he is better fitted for the office than any other man who has been named for it. At the same time, we take no stock at all in the attacks which have been made upon William F. Sheehan, who is also a prominent candidate for Senator. It is claimed that he is a politician of the Tammany stripe, but it is admitted that his character is good, his ability far beyond the ordinary and his life wholly correct. We do not think he should be sent to the Senate, because we believe that Mr. Shepard will make a far more acceptable man in that place; but it is worse than folly to build Shepard up by pulling Sheehan down. So far as we know, the latter has not been associated with any disreputable work during his political life. If he is a criminal, he should be prosecuted in the courts and not in the newspapers; if he is an honest man, he should get credit for it.

THE NEW YORK SOUTHERN CLUB.

It is an impressive evidence of the great Southern population of New York that it should own two such large organizations as the Southern Society and the Southern Club. Of the former we made mention some time ago.

The Southern Club has just opened new club rooms in the Masonic Temple on West Twenty-Fourth Street under the most prosperous auspices. It is an organization which has been duly incorporated by resident Southerners, and it starts out with a large and representative membership. It proposes to have "the same spirit of fellowship" as that of our early training, such as the South has always enjoyed; certainly a delightful and commendable aim in the metropolis. The club will not only be the quarters for New York Southerners, but also for residents of the South who happen to be in New York.

"The main object of the club is to keep before its visitors and the public the advancement of the South in material affairs, literature and national influence. . . . It is intended to develop a bureau of information concerning the South, its past and present history and its advantages to settlers for business and agricultural pursuits. It will thus be of material aid to this region."

Mr. Abram Lamar Towns is president of the club, and on its advisory board are the Governors of the Southern States, as well as such sons of Dixie as Champ Clark, Henry Watterson, Clark Howell and James E. Graybill.

The Southern Club, of New York, has our best wishes.

A CONFEDERATE CORNELIA.

Sometime ago there was an article in these columns on "The Seven Garretts," in which we questioned that any father had given so many sons to either army in the War Between the States as Judge Garrett, whose seven gallant sons fought under the stars and bars with an unblemished record of courage and patriotic devotion to Virginia.

Feeling that it is the duty of every man to make history as nearly correct as possible, a sentiment which we heartily commend, W. C. Cousins, of Nashville, Virginia, writes:

"My grandmother, Elizabeth (Foyall) Cousins, of Chancellorsville, Virginia, was my grandfather, William Foyall Cousins, who having died before the beginning of hostilities, furnished eight sons to the Confederate army."

These patriotic sons of the Old Dominion were: Richard, Francis Royal, Henry Clay, John Coleman, Chastine Royter, Jabez Smith, William, and Marcellus Cousins.

Our informant continues:

"I am aware that a great many claim the honor of having fired the last gun at Appomattox, but I have heard his captain, Samuel P. Swanson, say many a time that 'Celi,' as he familiarly called Marcellus Cousins, fired the last musket that he heard at Appomattox. I will add that on my mother's side I had two uncles in the Confederate Army, making a total of eleven from two families."

This is, indeed, a heritage of fame which any man would be proud to own. These instances serve to bring out powerfully the fact that in the South there were few who stayed at home; that the parental attitude was as patriotic as it now seems pathetic; that Virginians felt that the call of their country was a call of honor, to which none might be disobedient.

These eight sons of a gentle Virginia woman reflected credit upon themselves, yet even greater glory upon her. Into their souls she had impressed the lesson that it is sweet and fitting to die for one's country.

Like the Roman mother of old, tender, brave, loving her sons and loving her native land as well, she gave her jewels to her country. Of such was this was the womanhood of the Confederacy.

CRACKLING BREAD.

The Montgomery Advertiser is talking about the virtues of crackling bread, just as if it knew what it was talking about. As a matter of fact, the only real crackling bread to be found in the United States is made in Virginia, and can be made only from the cracklings fried out of Virginia hogs, particularly the hogs of the Smithfield variety.

"There is nothing better," says the Advertiser, "than a thick pone of crackling bread and good molasses, whether it is eaten at the evening meal or for breakfast." Then our Alabama friend proceeds to describe what it calls crackling bread by saying that it is made "in pones about three inches thick with the cook's finger prints on the crust, while the 'inards' of the pone are bedecked with little brown cracklings which look for all the world like raisins." In the first place, "he-decked" is the wrong word to use in describing the "inards" of anything, and if the cracklings look "like raisins," they have been overdone and should not be used in any sort of bread to be eaten by any sort of civilized people. We can very well understand the Advertiser when it says that "this is a heavy diet." Now we know what is the matter with Alabama if this is the sort of thing they have been eating down there all these years. No wonder they invented Reuben Kolb and followed him with Cromer, and have beaten nearly all the other States in violating conservative forms and usages.

"Crackling bread and good molasses at the evening meal and for breakfast!" The wonder of it is that Alabama is still on the map, but if anybody really wishes to eat crackling bread, let him come to Virginia.

TRIUMPH OVER HINDRANCES.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

"And Zacheus stood, and said unto the Lord, Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold."—St. Luke XIX, 8.

Some men are gifted by God with aspirations others lack, and there are persons to whom a religious life seems smooth for they appear to have been born saints. There are others to whom it is all trial, a whole world of passions keep up strife within. For these it is a hard fight from the cradle to the grave, and even then it seems they can only just keep their ground.

Circumstances surround many of us that seem a very hot-bed for the culture of religion, while others are perfect where religious life seems impossible. The soul tested by temptation is like iron tried by weights. Its strength is told by the weight it will bear without breaking. No soul is absolutely impeccable. There are social conditions among which many of us are forced to dwell daily, in which the very idea of Christian rest is negated as there are occupations in which purity of heart can scarcely be conceived. There are sicknesses of temptation to which some are exposed that seem to demand, not a man's but an angel's strength. The fact is that life for the most part is a varied trial—how to lead the life divine, surrounded by temptations from within and without—how to breathe freely the atmosphere of Heaven while the feet yet touch the earth—how to lead the life of Christ, who took the temptations of man's life as they came, or how to make permanent strength out of momentary weakness, and victory out of defeat—this is the problem.

The possibility of such a life is guaranteed by the history of Zacheus. Zacheus contrived to be a servant of God. The hindrances of Zacheus were twofold, arising from his riches and his profession of a taxgatherer. His profession exposed him to temptation in three ways. First of all in the way of opportunity. A publican, who was a Roman taxgatherer, paid so much to the government for the privilege of collecting public imposts and then appropriated what overplus he could from his collections. This, of course, produced a temptation to overcharge and to oppress.

Another temptation came in the idea of being satisfied with a low morality. In Heaven the standard of right or wrong is eternally unchangeable, but on earth it is perpetually variable; this

one thing with one age, or nation, and another in another. Each profession has its conventional morality, current nowhere else—and in each case comes the temptation to live satisfied with the standard of our own profession or society; and this is the real difference between the worldly man and the truly religious one. In Zacheus's profession the moral standard was low, little was generally expected of a publican, and so here again was he tempted to that hardness in evil which comes from having no character to support. The extent to which sin hardens often depends on the estimate taken of it by society. To stigmatize is to ruin—to take away character is to take away all. This, then, was a temptation arising out of Zacheus's circumstance—to become quite hardened by having no character to support. He had done wrong, and no fourfold restitution would undo that, where only remorse exists. There is great difference between remorse and penitence. Remorse is the consciousness of wrong-doing with no sense of love. Penitence is that same consciousness, with the feeling of tenderness and gratefulness added, also an earnest desire to be forgiven.

Past guilt is a hindrance because it makes fresh sin easier. The first act of guilt made us shudder with the horror of it; the second time there was faint reluctance made more faint by the recollection of the pleasantness of the first transgression; and the last time there is neither shudder nor reluctance, but an eager plunge down the precipice on the brink of which we trembled once. A publican had lost self-respect, and therefore sin was easy. Let us now pass on to the triumph over these hindrances, and here we have man's part and God's part. In Zacheus's case man's part was shown in the discovery of expeditious. The Redeemer came to Jericho, and this man desired to see His blessed countenance, whose very look shed peace upon restless spirits. Being small of stature and in the midst of a great crowd who surrounded the Master, Zacheus ran before and climbed up into a great sycamore tree. This was not an act to gratify curiosity—it was the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." If we are in earnest, as Zacheus was, we must invent peculiar means of getting over peculiar difficulties. There are times when you must climb over the crowd of difficulties between your soul and Christ, or you may be on the point of seeing Him and be shut out by some unexpected hindrance.

Then was Zacheus so touched by the sight of Christ that he proclaimed his resolve at once, "Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold." Now this may have been a statement of his past life which he knew was not believed by men, and he felt would be understood by the Master, or else it may have been that sorrow for his past harshness and misdeeds forced him in the sight of Christ to true penitence and reparation. This man had either been maligned by those who did not know, when after the standard of his time he had led a righteous life, or else he was so touched by the love of Christ that he at once proclaimed his intention to fight the wrongs done by him. And now came God's part in this triumph over hindrances, and before the multitude He said: "Zacheus, make haste and come down; for to-day I must abide at thy house." Christ knew and understood this man's heart.

Salvation came that day to Zacheus's house through the Divine understanding and love of the Divine Man. If Zacheus meant he had been doing the best as he saw it all the time, or if he meant he now understood and resolved to do uprightly, it matters not, for either way it was the love of Jesus which made him surmount all hindrances and come to declare his faithful resolve to Christ before the assembled crowd.

What was true of Zacheus may be true of every one who to-day will hear His voice.

When Governor Bleasdale takes his seat as official head of the University of South Carolina, he should, in tender memory, order diplomas to be issued to all who, for any cause "from whatever source derived," have failed hitherto to get them. And then "the fellows" ought to give him something like their ancient yell: "Hullabaloo, kance, kance, yau-hee, wau-hee, look at the man, the college man of S. C. U., Bleasdale, Bleasdale!"

Having perpetrated the statement that "this name should be Henry Cabot Dislodger," Henry Watterson immediately took ship and sailed for Europe, and we can't blame him, for no grown man who would deliberately do a thing like that ought to be safe in this country.

We thought so. The London Mirror says that Justice Willis Van Devanter, of the Supreme Court of the United States, one of the recent appointees, is related to the Van Devanters of Loudoun county. "He is well known to many of them and has near relatives buried near Waterford." The Charlotte Observer will note that Chief Justice Whitaker's mother was a Virginian, Justice Lamar's education was received at a Virginia institution, and Justice Van Devanter is of Virginia stock.

Beginning February, every young woman in the Home Economics Department of the University of Missouri, who takes a course in testing fabrics, must roll up her sleeves and work over a washboard. This is encouraging and promising well for the young women in this department of the Missouri school. "Every lady her own laundress" would make these girls no odd like hot cakes after their graduation. But we submit,

if there must be washboards for the college girls, there ought to be wood-piles for the college boys. We don't care how they share 'em, so they share 'em even.

Had Horace lived in this day, he might have applied his line, "O fortunate minimum," to the people whom the Fredericksburg Star and Journal are always writing about. The old-fashioned Christmas is evidently still observed in that part of the Old Dominion. Here is a description from the Journal of a Yuletide party at "Peach Grove," in King and Queen County:

"Christmas greens, cedar, holly and mistletoe were lavishly used in the big hall and rooms, and the long supper table was decorated with Jerusalem cherry, cedar and mistletoe, and crimson-shaded candles set in the greens. The young people seemed unanimous in the decision that the old home was an ideal spot for a Christmas gathering."

And here is what a correspondent of the Star says about the great homecoming time in old Stafford:

"Christmas is always a time of joy in old Stafford and of home gatherings. Many seeking their fortunes in other States return to enjoy their Christmas cheer at their old homes, which takes them of all the available dates of the season. Prominent among them is at ways the famous bowl of egg-nog, cocktails and apple-jack, and all eling in moderation to the old-time custom of the popular drinks at Christmas-tide only. There is nothing which keeps alive the old traditions of past generations as these annual gatherings, full of love and good cheer to all."

We wish we had been there ourselves.

Can it be true that all cotton suits which are now sold to the men as woollen are sprinkled with the essence of wool to make them seem the real thing?

Last year there were 386 marriages in Cabell County, West Virginia, and that number of marriage licenses was issued in the county, and 141 suits for divorce were instituted. There must have been something the matter with Cupid when he made all this trouble for so many people!

Congressman Slemph of the Ninth District thinks that the Virginia Delegation to the next Republican National Convention will be instructed to vote for the renomination of President Taft. He said the other day, to a representative of the Washington Post, "President Taft is growing in popularity everywhere, but particularly in Virginia, and it may be set down for certain that the Virginia delegation will vote for him to a man. Taft will not only be unanimously nominated for another term, but he will be elected."

That more than will happen to Congressman Slemph at the next election, and more than will happen to Mr. Taft himself, if the Democrats get together and make no mistake between now and the 15th of November, 1912.

Prince Max, who occupies the professorship of Canon Law at the great Roman Catholic University of Freiburg, in Switzerland, recently gave utterance to some opinions which were highly regarded by his independence, excited great indignation at the Vatican. The prince, who is a member of the Roman Catholic Church at Rome with the so-called Eastern Rite, laying his blame for the schism, not upon the Latin Church, but upon the Roman Catholic Church, and expressing himself in favor of an abrogation of the canon law, which he regarded as an obstacle to the reunion of the two great churches. With the object of accomplishing the latter, he suggested more home rule than Rome rule in ecclesiastical matters.

The prince's writings were promptly placed in the Index Expurgatorius at Rome as pernicious, and as unfit reading for all good Catholics, and their author was summoned to Rome, where he was taken to task by the Pope, and obliged to recant all that he had written and said that was in any way contrary to the teaching of the Holy Father, especially in the matter of modernism. Prince Maximilian, coupled with the commands of the Holy Father, that King Alexander, although he has been virtually estranged from his brother Maximilian since the latter's declaration of his military career to enter his orders seventeen years ago, considered it necessary to take up his cause, and to declare his loyalty to Rome, and to Rome against the slight placed upon a prince of the reigning family of Saxony, and indeed upon his entire royal house.

It has been pointed out to the King that the matter was one of internal discipline, and that the Roman Catholic Church could not tolerate the enunciation of religious views contrary to those of the Holy See, even if they were uttered by a prince of the blood. The King since then has addressed further remonstrances to the Vatican that have still further envenomed the matter, and the King has declared that the Papacy in its belief that the King is disposed to quarrel on every opportunity, and is eager to find some pretext for reverting to the faith of his ancestors, namely, Lutheranism, for the possession of the crown of Poland, is not to be trusted. His Majesty lost the throne of Poland some eighty years afterwards, but remained Roman Catholic.

The action of the present King to Lutheranism will enable him to marry again. Two years after becoming a priest, Prince Max retained all his royal rights and prerogatives as a prince of the reigning house of Saxony, as well as his civil list and his income from the State, and since then has gradually drifted away from his relatives. Indeed, the King has become completely estranged from his brother, the late Emperor Frederick, who seven years ago, and the only one of the family with whom he retains any sort of intercourse is his unmarried sister, Princess Mathilda, who is now traveling in the Orient.

Even though he has been estranged from his relatives, the prince's mode of life is so ascetic as to partake of that of a monk rather than a priest. He resides in a small, simple, unadorned birth, insists on being treated as a mere priest, spent several years in the Whitehall slums of London, engaged in missionary work, refused to be taken from the church at Nuremberg, to which he had been attached as one of the priests, in consequence of his ability to escape there from the honors which the local authorities persisted in rendering him as a prince of the blood.

The prince's religious fervor, although it is well known that he was offered the position of prelate of the papal household, and of bishop of Strasbourg, by Leo XIII, and a cardinal's hat some years ago, by the present Pontiff, when he was still a young man, is considered to him now, after his outbreak on the subject of the union of the Eastern and Western Rites, remains to be seen. Yet, though he has been estranged from his relatives, he will be permitted to retain his professional chair at Freiburg, where his prestige as a teacher cannot but be impaired by what has just taken place.

It is said that he became imbued

with enthusiasm for the reunion of the churches, at Athens, where he spent much time in the study of the Marquis de Liancourt, who, renowned as an archeologist, is so enthusiastic on the subject of everything Hellenic that not content with establishing a permanent residence at Athens, she has actually secured Greek letters of naturalization, and has always been her dream to promote the reunion of the churches, which Leo XIII is credited with having seriously considered, and which he has actually enjoining the project as impracticable.

In response to an inquiry as to the difference in the duties and offices of attorney general and solicitor general in England, I would state that their duties are exactly the same, and that practice they are shared, and that the solicitor general is the chief lieutenant and assistant of the attorney general, the two ranking as first and second legal adviser, respectively, of the government, with which they are connected by birth and rank, and by the administration, though not by the Cabinet. It is needless to add that they must belong to the bar, as well as to the government, and that whether they like it or not, they are obliged to accept knighthood. The late William Vernon Harcourt, who devoted to escape the same distinction when he became solicitor general, and held out against it as long as he could, and was eventually obliged to yield in the matter.

The office of attorney general dates from the reign of King Edward I, and that of solicitor general dates from the time of Edward IV. They are, we except the Viceroys of Ireland and the Viceroy of India, the highest officials of the King, their salaries of \$25,000 and \$30,000 respectively, being supplemented to more than double these amounts by the government while in addition thereto they are entitled to carry on private practice, and to appear in all cases where neither the crown nor the government are concerned. In fact, the average incomes of the attorney general and of the solicitor general are estimated at between \$125,000 and \$150,000 a year. The present incumbents of the offices are Sir Rufus Isaacs, who is attorney general, and Sir John Simon, who, despite his famous name, is not a Jew, and who is solicitor general. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

Voice of the People

Communication; must not contain more than 300 words.

When this limit is exceeded letters will not be returned.

No anonymous communications will be accepted.

A stamped envelope, with the writer's address, must accompany every communication.

Jury Reform.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—In your paper of this date, under caption of "A Lawless Land," you touch a subject which needs a great deal more attention than it is receiving. In your reference to "the ignorance of jurors," I believe is embodied the greatest evil of our judicial system to-day. Our present jury system is all wrong, and those exempted are the very men on whom we should rely to maintain the law and order of the land. Though not a lawyer, I can see the need of a change of the jury system, and the newspapers are the only place to start the matter on the road to repair.

J. M. WOOD.

Make this Bank Your Bank

Sign your name to the list of depositors and take a step to assured prosperity.

National State and City Bank
OF RICHMOND.

Capital . . \$1,000,000.00
Surplus . . \$ 600,000.00

WM. H. PALMER, President.
JOHN S. ELLETT, Vice-President.
J. W. SEXTON, Vice-President.
JULIEN H. HILL, Cashier.

Three per cent. per annum interest allowed on Savings Deposits, compounded every six months.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Bloomer Etiquette.

Is there any impropriety in girls playing basketball in bloomer costumes before the public?

None at all. ANXIOUS.

First Class Encyclopedia.

Will you be so kind as to inform me where I can get a first class "encyclopedia"? By doing such you will very greatly oblige.

A. GWALTNEY.

We cannot print dealers' names in this column. Send us self-addressed postals, and we will give you the information you desire.

Boxing Instructor.

Please tell me if there is a boxing instructor in Richmond, and his address. Send us self-addressed postal for his name and address.

Panama Canal Position.

Please publish the Query and Answer Column the answer to the following: Who should I apply to for a position on or particulars regarding position on the Panama Canal?

J. T.

To the secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to Roy Smith, special agent in charge, Isthmian Canal Commission, in the same city.

Election Questions.

Kindly answer in the Query Column of your paper the following questions: In the election of 1908, did Governor Carroll, of Louisiana, who was the Democratic opponent in the last election?

2. Did Stimson, the Republican can-

didate for Governor of New York, lead his own ticket in votes, or did he run behind his own ticket?—A READER.

1. 18,444 votes.
2. He ran behind it.

The Rich Folks.

Will you kindly give me the addresses of the following?

1. John D. Rockefeller.
2. J. P. Morgan.
3. Andrew Carnegie.
4. John D. Rockefeller.
5. Who is the richest man in the world?
6. 23 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
7. 23 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
8. 2 East 91st Street, New York, N. Y.
9. Bellows Falls, Vermont.
10. John D. Rockefeller.

Books for Night Reading.

As it is not convenient for me to go to the public library during the day, could you not eventually whom should I apply to borrow books from to read at home?

Any information you may furnish me with will be greatly appreciated.

"You can get books at the library at night."

"The Night After Christmas."

Will you please publish for me in tomorrow's paper "The Night After Christmas"? I want it for a school entertainment. I do not know by whom it is. It is about all of the children being sick on the night of the 26th.

SCHOOL.

We regret that we can reprint no poems or selections in this column.

KING OF SAXONY GAVE OFFENSE AT VATICAN

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

IF THE KING of Saxony, who is now in Rome, and the relations between King Frederick Augustus and Pius X. are becoming more and more strained, in spite of all that is stated to the contrary, the reader of these letters in New Orleans, who apparently possesses very little information as to what is going on at Dresden, King of Saxony, has given great offense at the Vatican, when, not content with a judicial separation of his wife, he secured from the Saxon courts a decree of divorce against her, divorce being, as everyone knows, forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church. The King, who is excited further resentment at the Vatican by entrusting nearly all the important offices at his court to Lutherans, in lieu of the Roman Catholics by whom they had been filled for more than 100 years. Again, when the Pope, in connection with the tercentenary celebration of St. Charles Borromeo, King Frederick Augustus, although a Roman Catholic, refused to allow the King to be crowned upon Martin Luther contained therein, on the ground that perhaps 90 per cent. of the subjects of the King were Protestants, and that the religious prejudices of the King had been needlessly affronted thereby. And now the King has taken upon himself to protect himself against the Vatican by the action of his brother, Prince Max, much to the distress and annoyance of the latter.

Prince Max, who occupies the professorship of Canon Law at the great Roman Catholic University of Freiburg, in Switzerland, recently gave utterance to some opinions which were highly regarded by his independence, excited great indignation at the Vatican. The prince, who is a member of the Roman Catholic Church at Rome with the so-called Eastern Rite, laying his blame for the schism, not upon the Latin Church, but upon the Roman Catholic Church, and expressing himself in favor of an abrogation of the canon law, which he regarded as an obstacle to the reunion of the two great churches. With the object of accomplishing the latter, he suggested more home rule than Rome rule in ecclesiastical matters.

The prince's writings were promptly placed in the Index Expurgatorius at Rome as pernicious, and as unfit reading for all good Catholics, and their author was summoned to Rome, where he was taken to task by the Pope, and obliged to recant all that he had written and said that was in any way contrary to the teaching of the Holy Father, especially in the matter of modernism. Prince Maximilian, coupled with the commands of the Holy Father, that King Alexander, although he has been virtually estranged from his brother Maximilian since the latter's declaration of his military career to enter his orders seventeen years ago, considered it necessary to take up his cause, and to declare his loyalty to Rome, and to Rome against the slight placed upon a prince of the reigning family of Saxony, and indeed upon his entire royal house.

It has been pointed out to the King that the matter was one of internal discipline, and that the Roman Catholic Church could not tolerate the enunciation of religious views contrary to those of the Holy See, even if they were uttered by a prince of the blood. The King since then has addressed further remonstrances to the Vatican that have still further envenomed the matter, and the King has declared that the Papacy in its belief that the King is disposed to quarrel on every opportunity, and is eager to find some pretext for reverting to the faith of his ancestors, namely, Lutheranism, for the possession of the crown of Poland, is not to be trusted. His Majesty lost the throne of Poland some eighty years afterwards, but remained Roman Catholic.

The action of the present King to Lutheranism will enable him to marry again. Two years after becoming a priest, Prince Max retained all his royal rights and prerogatives as a prince of the reigning house of Saxony, as well as his civil list and his income from the State, and since then has gradually drifted away from his relatives. Indeed, the King has become completely estranged from his brother, the late Emperor Frederick, who seven years ago, and the only one of the family with whom he retains any sort of intercourse is his unmarried sister, Princess Mathilda, who is now traveling in the Orient.

Even though he has been estranged from his relatives, the prince's mode of life is so ascetic as to partake of that of a monk rather than a priest. He resides in a small, simple, unadorned birth, insists on being treated as a mere priest, spent several years in the Whitehall slums of London, engaged in missionary work, refused to be taken from the church at Nuremberg, to which he had been attached as one of the priests, in consequence of his ability to escape there from the honors which the local authorities persisted in rendering him as a prince of the blood.

The prince's religious fervor, although it is well known that he was offered the position of prelate of the papal household, and of bishop of Strasbourg, by Leo XIII, and a cardinal's hat some years ago, by the present Pontiff, when he was still a young man, is considered to him now, after his outbreak on the subject of the union of the Eastern and Western Rites, remains to be seen. Yet, though he has been estranged from his relatives, he will be permitted to retain his professional chair at Freiburg, where his prestige as a teacher cannot but be impaired by what has just taken place.

It is said that he became imbued